





TUESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1834.

*New Year's Day at Washington.*—Upon the first page of this paper will be found an interesting account of the birth of the year at the Capital of the Union, by REIS EFFENDI.

At the request of gentlemen connected with the newspaper press in this city, the Post-master has, we understand, made arrangements to assort the newspapers by the Southern mail at any hour during the night, when it may arrive out of season.

## THE U. S. BANK AND THE MONEY MARKET.

We stated in our former remarks that the Bank managers and advisers, operating on an illusive theory relative to the national character of money and paper currency, would be disappointed in the results of their measures upon the money market.

These Bank gentlemen assume that Bank bills, as well as coin, are money, and they consider money as the constituent part or element of price, and hence they infer that prices, generally, are raised or lowered in proportion as money, whether coin or paper, is increased or diminished in quantity. They believe, as a necessary consequence of this principle, that by hoarding as much specie as the capital and means of the Bank will enable it to command, it would so diminish the coin and bills in circulation, as actually to destroy price, and stop the operations of commerce. The idea that money is the constituent and element of price, is coeval with the earliest writers on currency, and has been tacitly received as an indisputable axiom long before its adoption by those distinguished political economists, Mr George McDuffie and Mr Nicholas Biddle. In the noted report made by the former of these gentlemen, as chairman of the committee of Ways and Means, in Congress, in 1830 and in 1832, on the subject of the Bank, this principle is assumed as not only tenable, but indisputable, in the following words:—

"No proposition is better established than that the value of money, whether it consist of specie or paper, is depreciated in exact proportion to the increase of its quantity in any given state of the demand for it. If, for example, the Banks in 1816 doubled the quantity of the circulating medium, by their excessive issues, they produced a general degradation of the entire mass of the currency, including gold and silver, proportionate to the redundancy of issues, and wholly independent of the relative depreciation of Bank paper at different places, as compared with specie."

Operating upon this principle, that money, whether coin or paper, is the element of price, the Bank supposes itself able, by its expansive and contractile power, to affect prices to any extent, at its own will and pleasure! and that by hoarding money, it can command a renewal of its charter, under pain, in case of refusal, of stopping the whole trade and commerce of the country. Such is the beautiful, but fanciful, theory by which the Bank shapes its course at the present moment.

If money were really the constituent or element of price, or had any direct influence on price, we might indeed, under our monetary system, be at the mercy of the Bank. But thanks to the natural law, which no legislative enactments, nor power, short of omnipotence, can change, money is no part of the elements of price—it has no direct, and little collateral influence on it, only in the ratio that it affects demand, which may be in a greater or less proportion than the amount of value, but no part of the value measured, more than the yard stick, the measure of length, is a part of the length measured, or scales, which measure gravity or ponderosity, are parts of the weight they determine.

In proof of the position assumed, is the well known fact, that in times when money is abundant some articles fall much in price, while on the other hand during times of greatest money pressure, many articles rise in price.

Bank bills, which are our paper currency, redeemable in a fixed value, do not differ in their character, or effect on prices, from any other kind of credit redeemable in the same fixed value. All credit, whether in the form of Bank bills, for they are promises to pay, notes of hand, book accounts or any other form, has the same effect on price, that money has, incidentally, only, as it affects demand. Bank notes, we say, do not differ in their nature from other kinds of credit. If we hold a note or bank bill of the United States Bank for one thousand dollars, it is only evidence that the Bank owes us that sum. If we have a credit on the books of the Bank, for the like sum, it indicates the same thing; or if we have a credit for the like amount on the books of any other Bank or individual, it indicates that that Bank or that individual owes us the same sum, the one having precisely the same effect as the other on price. The only difference in these kinds of credit is, that the Bank note, from the usages of business, is more readily transferred from one to another than book credits. But, after all, the Bank note is but a promise to pay, and is no better than any other promise that is redeemed on demand.

Our general system of business is a credit system—promises to pay, regulated by a fixed money standard of value, and resting for redemption, on the property of the country and the future earnings of the promisors. Little money is needed, or enters into these transactions. These promises are piled up in every variety of form, the multifarious business of society requires, and often amount to twenty, fifty or an hundred times the value of the whole property of the country. A single article of merchandise of ten thousand dollars, may pass through twenty different hands on credit, before either of the payments become due, and thus form the basis of promises to pay to the amount of two hundred thousand dollars. In the settlement, these promises would balance each other with the exception of the first ten thousand dollars, without the use of money, and even the first sum would probably be paid by a promise of some other sort.

Our credit system, therefore supercedes the use of money in a great degree, and is in fact a system of balances, estimated on a fixed money value, and based finally for its redemption on the wealth of the country. If every man were to pay his debts, and no man in the whole country owed one cent, all the property of the country would be the same as it is now, and we should have the houses and lands, the goods and chattels—the provisions and furniture, the same as they are now, placed indeed in the hands of the true owners, but being in fact rather more nor less than they are now, while buried under a load of promises, of an hundred fold their value.

In this extended system of credit, when a large operation calls for the payment of the balances due him, he induces others within the sphere of his influence to call in theirs to meet his call, and that circle of influence, is large in proportion to the amount of capital the individual wields. The Bank of the United States is now pursuing this plan, for the purpose we have before stated. This call for balances, however, can only affect prices as it influences demand, and its influence must cease entirely when the balance is paid. Hence

when the Bank shall have called in and hoarded all that it is worth and all that it can command, as it has threatened to do, its power will cease, the dross it has hoarded will not be missed from the immense mass of our wealth, and it will not have affected to any perceptible extent the general price of merchandise. Its power, too, will decrease daily, as it daily hoards its merchandise. Its call has induced others to call, which has caused much alarm and individual injury to some whose promises were much extended, and a rapid diminution—a decrease of debts, the settling of one balance by another, has been the consequence. We think the decrease of promises in this way, since the Bank began its call in August, is nearly two hundred millions of dollars. Many have already emerged from this great ocean of contracts, free from debt, others are coming out daily, and in a little while, all will be beyond the grasp of the Bank.

During this process, some will be found bankrupt, who have, in fact, long been so, others will be made bankrupt who would not have been, if more time had been allowed them to pay their balances; but the great mass of the people will have come out unharmed.

In estimating the decrease of promises since August, at two hundred millions of dollars, we think ourselves within bounds. Few persons form an adequate idea of the immense aggregate of individual contracts—of promises to pay, in the business transactions of a numerous people. In this city alone, the daily contracts made and settled, are estimated at more than one million of dollars. The daily receipts of country bank bills, at a single bank in this city, where they are received, are four hundred thousand dollars. All these various contracts are made and settled in the money standard of value, but without the use of much of the money itself, one balance meeting and cancelling another, and so along. The Bank of the United States may, therefore, go on and hoard twenty millions more of specie, which will be to the full length of its tether, and a little beyond, deducting from its capital the cost of its banking houses, and its loans to politicians, on which latter it can hardly expect a greater dividend than an applauding speech, or a prosing essay; and it will then find, to its great surprise, that the world has not ceased its revolutions—that the natural laws are still in operation, and that value remains, though it has hoarded many of the machines by which we measure it—as we have our yards of cloth, even if Mr Biddle were to lock up all the yard-sticks in the country.

There is one way, however, in which the bank is formidable, and can injuriously affect all who come within the sphere of its influence—it is by a vacillating course—by expanding and suddenly contracting its loans—its operations pervade more or less all our commercial places. At any moment, after it has carried up its loans, by suddenly calling for balances, it can take immense numbers unprepared to meet its call, and distress them. In this way it can compel a rapid and often injurious curtailment by individuals. Placing, then, such means in the power of one institution, wielded by one man, is but to hold a temptation to him to oppress and plunder his neighbors—and if there were no other reason, this, alone, would be sufficient, in the opinion of prudent men, for refusing, under any circumstances, to renew the grant of a power so dangerous.

*The Bank.*—Philadelphia has resisted the orders of Mr Biddle to nation for the restoration of great meeting in that city called by his order for the express purpose, has refused to do his bidding. Will the citizens of Boston meanly truckle to his mandate issued, to his creatures and agents here, to send forth a memorial from this city? Don Miguel, and others, of his tools, are preparing to drag the citizens into the measure. The Deposites, however, will not be restored, the work to effect it is labor lost. Aye, worse than lost—it tends to make money scarce by the cry that it is scarce. Do men who want to buy merchandise, cry up the market? And why do men of sense, who want to hire money, cry up the rate of interest? We say to the money lenders, make your investments quickly—in a few short weeks you will be unable to obtain even five per cent. interest per annum for your capital.

## MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

*Monday, Jan. 1.*—In the Senate, the appointment of the Standing Committees was the only business of importance transacted. In the House, Mr Saltonstall, from the Committee on the Governor's Election, reported that a special Committee of three be appointed to receive, sort, and count the votes in front of the Speaker's desk, and that each member in presence of the House, deposit his vote, when his name shall be checked by the Clerk. Made the order of the day for Wednesday, 11 o'clock. Adjourned.

*Organization of the City Government.*—The new City Council convened yesterday. After prayer by the Rev Dr Wainwright, the oaths of office were administered to his Honor the Mayor, by the Hon Chief Justice Shaw. Mr Lyman being sworn, spoke, in substance, as follows:—

I have now taken the oaths prescribed by the City Charter. Before I proceed to administer the same oaths to the other members of the City Council, I trust I shall be indulged with the brief privilege of expressing, in the presence of those of my fellow citizens who are now assembled here, the deep sense I have of the honor which the people of Boston have conferred on me, by electing me to the office of Mayor. For that token of their regard, favor, and confidence, I beg them at this time to accept my best and heartfelt thanks and acknowledgments.

It is, also, a circumstance exceedingly grateful to my feelings, that I succeeded to a Magistracy with whom I have the advantage of being on terms of personal friendship. In rendering full and ready justice to the merits and services of others who have preceded me in this office, it shall be my earnest endeavor to profit by their example.

The Mayor then administered the oaths of office to the Aldermen who were present. A letter from the Hon James Savage, declining to serve as an Alderman, was then read, and an order passed that warrants be issued, appointing Monday next as the day for supplying the vacancy thus created in the Board of Aldermen.

*In Common Council.* Josiah Quincy, Jr. Esq. was elected President on the first ballot. Whole number of votes, 45—Necessary to a choice, 23. Josiah Quincy, Jr. had 29; John W. James, 6; Joseph S. Hastings, 5; Edward G. Prescott, 3; Eliphalet Williams, 2. Mr Richard G. Wait was elected Clerk, *pro tempore*, on the first ballot. Whole number of votes, 42—Necessary to a choice, 22. Richard G. Wait had 41; George S. Phillips, 1.

*In Convention.* Samuel F. Mc Cleary, Esq. was unanimously elected City Clerk, the whole number of votes being 49.—*Transcript.*

A panther measuring seven feet one inch in length, was lately killed at Lehigh Gap, Penn.

## STENOGRAPHIC GLIMPSES OF CONGRESS.

NO. XXVIII.

*Washington, Jan. 2d, 1834.*—The revellers of yesterday have had to return to the dull drudgery of duty to-day, forgetting, I dare say, as I have, every thing but the present moment and its allotted labors.

Col. Benton had the floor to-day in the Senate, and Mr Polk in the House. I passed my time in the former place, to hear Mr Clay's speech answered, because I had heard the speech itself.

The Vice President made a few remarks before Col. Benton commenced, in reference to the manifestations of feeling and applause which had been exhibited by the spectators on former occasions; and gave notice, if any indications of the kind were again exhibited, he should feel it his duty to order the galleries cleared. These remarks were well timed, though quite unexpectedly; well timed, inasmuch as the applause had been manifested towards the speakers of the opposition, and the intention to suppress it, only expressed when an administration man was to be heard in reply.

Col. Benton commenced his speech by saying that the resolutions under discussion (Mr Clay's) were neither more nor less than gross charges of high crimes and misdemeanors against the Chief Magistrate of the nation; that they were made by the same body who were the constitutional judges to try him; that they assumed the character of accusers as well as judges; that whatever might be said in debate under these resolutions, no action could take place upon them; that the resolutions were a mere nullity, as to any proceedings that could be founded on them against the President; that it was intended to pass them for the purpose of bringing odium upon him and an officer of his cabinet.

After fully showing the tendency and design of the resolutions, he made some very pointed remarks in reply to Mr Clay's allusions to Mr Taney's being a federalist, and to his vote on the Missouri question; all the while Mr C. was observed to be taking notes.

Col. Benton went very fully into the nature and duties of the Treasury Department; showing in the first place that General Jackson was the very first President that had placed an effectual check upon the Treasurer, and prevented him from drawing any money (from the Treasury) deposited in the Bank of the United States or its branches. Formerly it was the custom, when any order was drawn for money, (after it had passed through the hands of the Comptroller, Register, Treasurer and Secretary,) for the Treasurer to retain it, and send his check to the Bank for money; and without any order being drawn or countersigned, it was perfectly easy for the Treasurer, had he been so disposed, to have drawn money to any amount from the Bank. But an effectual check was put to this chance of abusing his trust, by the Treasurer being required to present the order thus countersigned to the Bank, and leaving it there as a receipt of the monies so disbursed.

And was it for this, he asked, that Gen. Jackson was compared to Caesar, robbing the Treasury? Was it for putting an effectual check upon every officer of the Government against drawing a cent from the Treasury, unless for appropriations according to law, and in a manner required by law, that he was accused of desiring to possess himself of the public monies?

He went into a full examination of the conduct of the Bank, respecting their mode of stock jobbing, and swelling their loans, for the purpose of making private fortunes, and for the worse purposes of political manoeuvres. I perceive that I am only doing him injustice by attempting to give an outline of his argument; I must, therefore, refer you to his printed speech, which may, perhaps, reach you as soon as my letter. REIS EFFENDI.

Passengers in ship Congress at New York, from Vera Cruz, L. De Zavala, of Mexico, Minister Plenipotentiary to France; A. Esequedo, Secretary of Legation; S. de Zavala, 2d, do; M. Moneyro, Consul to Bordeaux; Gen. S. Andrades, of Mexico. Gen. Paredes, do; M. S. Moreno, Secretary of Legation to Rome.

Letters from Vera Cruz state that besides the distresses of a cruel warfare, the settlements along the coast are suffering greatly from the ravages of the Cholera Morbus. In the village of San Cristobal de Pinotepa, which contained 400 inhabitants, it is said that not more than five persons survive.

Cants, the black fellow who lately attempted to murder Mr Shoener, of Reading, and who was sent to jail on the 10th inst., has committed suicide by refusing all sustenance since his commitment, and actually starving himself to death. He expired in inanition on Monday evening, having refused to speak as well as eat for many days before his death.

*Shocking.*—Two boys, the one aged 15 and the other 19 years, named Eli and Peter, sons of Mr Burch, formerly of Washington county, in this State, but now of Greenfield, Pa., lost their way in the woods during a snow storm on the 15th ult., and both perished with the cold.—*Orleans American.*

*Life Insurance.*—The Republican, published at Hudson, says: "A gentleman insured his life last July at the office of the New York Company, for \$4,000, for which he paid \$54. He has died lately, and his children have received the \$4,000."

The Mail, running between Little Rock and Plumbers, (Conway Co.) Arkansas Territory, has been robbed of near a hundred letters; the first robbery of the kind that had taken place in the Territory.

*Snow at the South.*—The Charleston Courier mentions that snow fell in Greenville, S. C. on the 16th ult to the depth of three or four inches.

The poor Baron de F——, so good, so little, so thin, raised the report of his own death. 'Good heavens! this report is without foundation,' said Madame de C——, 'for to-day, on his paying me a visit, I discovered him, though not immediately; for ought of spite he had hid himself behind his cane.'

*The Wooden Leg.*—A lady and her son were standing near me in the church of St Eustache, when the latter, seeing a soldier who had suffered amputation, exclaimed, 'Oh! mother, do you see that gentleman without a leg?' 'My son,' replied the mother, 'do you not perceive that he wear it in his button-hole?' The soldier was 'decorated.'

'Timothy,' said a certain Grocer to his clerk, 'I've joined the Temperance Society, and it won't look well to sell liquor, in future, before folks! So, if any person calls for any, you must take them into the back room.'

*Sharp Penetration.*—You don't love me, I know you don't, said a young married lady to her husband. 'I give you credit, my dear, for a keen penetration,' was his consoling reply.

A romantic individual was asked why he showed greater attachment to a very thin lady than to another who was more lusty. 'It is,' said he, 'because I am nearer her heart.'

## POLICE COURT.

*John M. Bernard*, who has "strutted his busy hour upon the stage"—answered the roll-call, and advanced with truly tragic stalk—"a hero should not walk"—to the bar, where he at once struck an attitude, but remained motionless and speechless:

"His right hand slept by instinct on his heart; His soul, of every other thought bereft, Was anxious only where to place the left."

Bernard's state of profound abstraction was soon disturbed by the reading of the complaint, charging him with being a common drunkard:

Bernard.—I admit I am guilty of indulging rather too much, but I cannot persuade myself that I am a common drunkard.

*1st Witness.*—You was brought into the watch-house, on Saturday night, pretty well in for it; and you then wanted to go to the house of correction. Last summer I saw you on the common with a hundred boys round you, and you was delivering off your theatricals—you had over a lot of stuff about one Ortherell's losing his situation—you said his "occupation was gone;" but you didn't seem to know what business he followed, and so I thought you was drunk.

Bernard.—I have no recollection of any such a circumstance—last Saturday I came in from Cambridge, and was in a hurry to go out, when they took me—I wanted to get away soon, because I am always unfortunate, when I come to Boston.

*2d Witness.*—I saw you drunk six weeks ago, in Washington street.

Bernard.—I am astonished to see one, who looks like a gentleman, stand up before the Court, and say what he knows in his own conscience to be false.

Court.—You must not dispute with the witness. You have a right to say what you please in your own defence.

Bernard.—I get along very well out of town—but when I come to Boston I meet so many kind friends that I get unfortunate. If I take one glass I want another—I am not one of your cool ones, who mount guard upon themselves—when I don't drink, I am Bernard, as every body knows.

Court.—You have been in the house of correction.

Bernard.—I was! and was well treated there—I did nothing but quill-drive for them all the time.

This reply was given with an emphasis and action that would have drawn "three rounds of applause" from any pit in America.

The Court finding that the discipline of the establishment was so agreeable to Bernard, again committed him to its tender mercies for a couple of months.

On one occasion during the trial he exhibited symptoms of a spouting spasm, when, as was once said of Castlereagh, it was feared he would "air his vocabulary." But, fortunately, he desisted from the blasphemy of reading Shakespeare in a Court House.

*Tremont Theatre.*—Mr and Mrs Wood's Benefit last evening, drew a crowded and brilliant house. Mr Walton takes a benefit this evening, and offers an attractive bill. Mr Wood has volunteered his valuable services upon the occasion.

*Miss Kerr* will sport "the light fantastic waltz" audiences have invariably insisted upon her repeating her dances, it is but fair to presume that they will reward her for it tonight.

The alarm of fire last evening was from the burning of the floor of the room over the auction store of George G. Channing. It was extinguished before any material damage was sustained. It is not known how the fire caught.

The Southern Mail arrived as early as six o'clock, last evening—but we have no Congress news later than Thursday.

**BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE CITIZENS' COACH COMPANY.**—Notice.—The annual meeting of the Boston and Providence Citizens' Coach Company will be held at the Marlborough Hotel, on MONDAY EVENING, the 13th inst., at 7 o'clock, for the choice of officers, and transaction of such other business as may then come before them.

**ATTENTION! COLUMBIAN ARTILLERY.** Notice is hereby given to the Members of this Company, that their annual meeting for the choice of Officers, and other business, will take place at their Gun House, THIS EVENING, Jan. 7, at 6 o'clock P. M.

A punctual attendance is requested. N. B. All persons having unsettled accounts with the Company, are requested to call on the Treasurer or Clerk, and have them adjusted.

Per Order, E. W. GODDARD, Clerk.

**MARRIED.** In this city, by Rev Mr Malcolm, William M. Phyfe to Mrs Elizabeth W. Foster; on Thursday evening last, by Rev Mr Crosswell, Walter Moore Leman to Mary Ann Muller.

In New York, George W. Williams, formerly of Boston, to Barbara Jane, daughter of the late Frederic McReady.

**DIED.** In Hanover, Plymouth county, Mrs Martha Simons, 71.

In Exeter, Eleazer Taft, Esq, 79, of Portsmouth, N. H.

In New Orleans, Samuel Hooper, painter, late of Boston.

At the seat of her husband, Judge Randall, near Tallahassee, Florida, Mrs Laura H Randall, eldest daughter of the Hon William Wirt, 31.

## LATEST DATES.

From London, Nov 15.  
From Liverpool, Nov 16.  
From Paris, Nov 5.  
From Havre, Nov 13.

## SHIP-NEWS—1834.

PORT OF BOSTON—MONDAY, January 6.

## ARRIVED.

Ship (new) Ambassador, Upton, Eastport.  
Brig Hayden, Pierce, Eastport.  
Sch Lydia, Clark, Portsmouth.  
Sloop Satellite, Card, Dover.  
Sloop Packer, Gaus, Salem.  
Put back, Brig Emeline, hence, for Frankfort.  
Telegraphed—Brig Envoy, fm New Orleans; Cedric, Signal for 6 brigs.

## CLEARED.

Brig Globe, Choate, Portland; schs Fama, Brown, Havana; Jubilee, Holmes, Newbern, NC.  
At Havre 11th Nov, ship Sarah & Caroline, Russell, fm Charleston.  
Sailed from Pensacola, previous to the 11th ult, ship Augusta, Barnicot, for Cape de Verdes.  
At Rio Janeiro 3d Nov, bark Talent, Cotting, hence, for Montevideo, and Buenos Ayres, on the 7th.

NEW YORK 3d—ar ship Congress, Kingsbury, Vera Cruz, 14ds. Off Manila reef, spoke ship Hercules, of Boston, fm New Orleans for Liverpool.

Cleared ship Plato, Wise, Barbadoes; brigs Francis, Edwards, Amsterdam; Rapid, Barton, Havana.

4th—cleared ship Hercules, White, Marseilles; sch Pres Boyer, Cutter, Jerome; brig Dante, Fish, Lisbon.

PHILADELPHIA 4th—old brigs Saunders, Skants, Marseilles; Dido, Adams, do; Pedraza, Whipple, St Thomas; Samuel & John, Crocker, Boston.

MOBILE 21st—ar brigs Halcyon, Brown, Boston; J Adams, Corey, N Orleans.

Cid sch Dolphin, Downs, Pensacola.

## CONGRESS.

*Thursday, Jan. 2.*—In SENATE, Mr Sprague submitted a resolution requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to communicate to the Senate the amount of trade between the United States and the British North American Colonies; the British West Indies; the Danish West Indies; and the Swedish West Indies, since the 30th day of September, 1833; and the amount of imports and exports of American and foreign produce, distinguishing between the same.

*Orders of the Day.*—The resolution requiring of the Secretary of State a copy of Mr Duane's commission as Secretary of the Treasury, and a copy of the one under which Mr Taney now acts, was adopted. Also, a resolution requiring the P. M. General to furnish a statement of the amount of money borrowed for the Department within the current year, and the names of the persons or corporations of whom it has been obtained.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of Mr Clay's resolutions in regard to the Deposites, and Mr Benton occupied the floor until the Senate adjourned.

*In the House of Representatives*, after some unimportant business, Mr Polk continued and concluded his remarks upon the resolution for re-committing Mr Taney's report upon the removal of the deposits, to the Committee of Ways and Means. Mr Binney having obtained the floor, moved an adjournment, which was carried.

It is rumored that intelligence has been received from Mr Livingston in France, who has been refused certain documents in relation to the condemnation of American vessels; and unfavorable impressions are entertained of the result of his mission.

**FREIGHT WANTED FOR THE WEST INDIES.**—A first rate Vessel of 2000 bbls, burden can take freight for the West Indies, if immediate application be made to JAS. ANDREWS & SON 8 Central wharf. Jan 6

**SCHR. CONCLUSION—FOR SALE.** Schr CONCLUSION, burthen 97 tons, 6 years old, is well found in sails and rigging, sails fast, and is a first rate vessel of her class. Apply to P. E. WHITE, 22 Long wharf. d 21

**WANTED ON CHARTER.** A good high dicked Vessel of about nine hundred barrels burthen. WILLIAM F. WELD, No 25 Central wharf. d 21

**FOR PONCE, P. R.** The coppered brig NIGER, has most of her cargo engaged. For a freight of a few tons of passage, having good accommodation. Apply to JAMES ANDREWS & SON, 8 Central wharf. d 21

**FOR MOBILE.**—The new copper fastened Brig TIDAL, capt. Gill, has most of her cargo engaged and will sail in a few days for Mobile, on freight or passage, having excellent accommodations—apply to JAMES ANDREWS & SON, 8, Central wharf. d 21

**FOR MATANZAS.**—On Thursday next, The new schooner ship ATHENS, W. Wippen, master, will sail for the above port on the 24th inst., and any freight offered before that time, will be taken at low rates—for which see passage, apply to JAMES ANDREWS & SON, 8, Central wharf. Jan 4

**FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.** The new schooner ship ALLEN, Capt. T. Marshall, will take freight or charter for some southern port. For particulars inquire of S. E. BENSON, No 42 Commercial street. Jan 4

**FOR HAVANA.** The first rate copper fastened and coppered brig CLARINA will sail in a few days, by agreement. For freight, which will be taken low or passage, apply to JAMES ANDREWS & SON, 8 Central wharf. d 21

**BETHEL GROCERY STORE.**—The public patronage is respectfully solicited to the store under the Seamen's Bethel, North square, where will be kept a constant supply of the best Family Stores, with all the articles usual in the line, excepting Ardent Spirits.

Orders promptly attended to and Goods sent to any part of the city. OTIS CLAPP, Jr. Jan 2

**RANSOM R. RAND & Co.** would respectfully recommend their friends and former patrons to Mr Otis CLAPP, Jr., he having taken the stand previously occupied by them under the Seamen's Bethel, North square. Jan 7

**FOR SALE.**—An Estate, on Friend street, in good order and well tenanted. A favorable opportunity is offered to a person with a few hundred dollars, to obtain an estate, as it will be sold on very favorable terms. Inquire of EDW. BELL, No. 71, Prince street. Th&stf Jan 7

**WANTED.**—A smart active Boy to run errands. Apply at A. Rogers' Building, Congress square. JOHN H. SIMONDS. Jan 7

**FEATHERS.**—S. H. BRIGHAM, Penbenton Hill, opposite Hanover street, has for sale a large assortment of Ostrich and other valuable Feathers, suitable for the season. Istmo Jan 7

**MARSHAL'S NOTICE.**—UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, District of Massachusetts, ss. Pursuant to a warrant from the Hon. John Davi, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District aforesaid, I hereby give public notice, that a Libel has been filed before the said Judge, by William Hills, Jr., wherein he alleges that he was a member of board the Schooner Lydia & Mary, whereof Samuel Hadley was master, and that wages are due him for his services as mariner on board said Schooner, and he prays damages therefor against the said Schooner Lydia & Mary, her tackle, apparel and furniture; and that trial will be had on said Libel, at said District Court, at the United States Court Room, in Boston, on the seventeenth day of January current. All persons interested will take notice and govern themselves accordingly. Dated at Boston, this sixth day of January, in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-four. JONAS L. SIBLEY, Marshal. 17 31

**BOARDERS.**—A man and his wife can be accommodated with board in a genteel private family. Apply at 15 Exchange street. j7

**BAG SALT.**—150 bags prime Liverpool Salt, "40 to the ton," factors a prime lot of Hibernian, now landing and for sale by F. E. WHITE, 22 Long wharf. Jan 7

**WANTED.**—A young man wants a situation to do the laboring work in a wholesale W India Goods store, or an order, in a livery stable. Good recommendations can be had at No 19 School st. j7

**WANTED.**—A young man for a genteel family. Also, a young man in a boarding house—also, 3 or 4 good cooks, and 3 or 4 chambermaids. Apply at 19, School street. j7

**MAN WANTED.**—A man in a genteel boarding house. Apply at 198 Tremont street. j7

**RESTORATEUR.**—For sale, the stock and stand of a Restorateur. Apply at 198 Tremont street. j7

**10** Bbls Eng. Refined Borax—25 bbls Salt Petre—500 lbs Oxalic Acid—300 lbs Carb. Ammonia—2000 lbs Par S Sal Soda—for sale by FLETCHER & HAYWARD, No 2, India street. eptf—July 15

**E. N. STRATTON & CO.** No 11, Washington st, have on hand a good assortment of Blank







